



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-94-214
Friday
4 November 1994**

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-214

CONTENTS

4 November 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Entente Council Summit Ends in Togo <i>[Lome Radio]</i>	1
---------------------------------------------------------------	---

CENTRAL AFRICA

Zaire

Burundian President Comments on First Official Visit <i>[Kinshasa TV]</i>	3
Hutu Brothers Claim Family Massacred by Tutsi Soldiers <i>[AFP]</i>	3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela on 'Unnecessary' Concern With Afrikaans' Future <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
Wave of 1994 Strikes Assessed as 'Unusual' <i>[BUSINESS DAY 2 Nov]</i>	5
AWB Spokesman Says Secret Police Pose as CIA Agents <i>[SAPA]</i>	6
Land Bill Chairman Denies Union's No Consultation Claims <i>[SAPA]</i>	7
Transition Levy May Become Permanent Under 'New Guise' <i>[THE STAR 3 Nov]</i>	7
Official: RSA To Have World's Fastest Growing Economy Soon <i>[SAPA]</i>	7
Finance Minister Urges Caution in Abolishing Rand <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
Minister: Government Given Green Light on Foreign Loans <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	8
Defense Minister on AWOL MK Members <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	8
Armsecor Wants Weapons Dealing Inquiry Kept Secret <i>[SAPA]</i>	10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Council of Ministers Approves Lusaka Protocol <i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	11
UNITA: Continued Offensive May Jeopardize Peace Accord <i>[London International]</i>	11
MPLA Attacks on Jamba, Lunda Sul Areas Viewed <i>[Voz do Galo Negro]</i>	11

Mozambique

Election Returns in Gaza, Inhambane, Elsewhere <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	12
MEDIAFAX Views Voting Figures; Chissano Likely Winner <i>[MEDIAFAX 4 Nov]</i>	13
UD Leaves Opposition Group in 'Interest of Peace' <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	14

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Doctors Warn Abacha Over Health of Detainees <i>[AFP]</i>	15
Government Prevents Soyinka From Leaving Country <i>[AFP]</i>	15
Central Bank Releases State Revenue Figures <i>[Kaduna Radio]</i>	15

Entente Council Summit Ends in Togo

AB3110232094 Kara Radio Kara in French 2200 GMT
31 Oct 94

[Final communique issued in Kara on 31 October; read by Niger Foreign Minister Hama Abdourahmane—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The heads of state conference of the Entente Council convened in Kara, Republic of Togo, on 31 October and was chaired by His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, president of the Republic of Niger and current chairman of the Entente Council. Their Excellencies Nicephore Dieudonne Soglo, president of the Republic of Benin; Blaise Compaore of the Republic of Burkina Faso; Henri Konan Bedie, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo attended the summit.

The conference paid tribute to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Entente Council dean and founding father, and expressed satisfaction with the decisive role he played in the establishment of the Entente Council and Cote d'Ivoire's invaluable contribution to the smooth running of the organization under his leadership.

The conference reviewed the implementation of decisions made at the last summit held in Yamoussoukro in November 1993 and during the informal meetings held in Lome in 1984 and in Yamoussoukro in 1985. In this context, it noted that generally, all the programs adopted were executed to a high degree. It decided to continue and give a new vigor to the activities of the Entente Council's priority areas which have direct impact on the socioeconomic development of member countries.

It strongly deplored the negative effects of the economic crisis which is increasingly eroding member countries' capacity to borrow from the financial market and is reducing the sphere of action of the Mutual Aid and Loans Guarantee Fund. The conference decided to examine the ways and means of improving and augmenting its intervention capacity to better meet the needs of member countries.

The conference fully evaluated the current development programs in the five member countries, notably the village water supply program, agricultural and food development program; the underground water resources development program for agricultural purposes; the launching of the rural electrification program, and expressed satisfaction with the particularly encouraging results recorded in their implementation. In this regard, it decided to authorize the administrative secretary of the fund to negotiate, in collaboration with national services of member countries, for loans and grants from financial institutions to enable the various programs to be continued.

After examining small- and medium-scale development programs, the conference once again underscored its importance for the economic development of member countries.

Consequently, the council decided to authorize the financial administrative secretary to negotiate for the necessary funds to set up in every member country a credit fund, an assistance fund, and a guarantee fund for small and medium scale enterprises.

In light of the experience and the results obtained by the Entente Council over the years, the conference stressed the increasingly important role that the fund must play in the promotion of subregional cooperation. To this effect, it stressed the determination to provide the fund with sufficient means and to restructure it in order to turn it into a privileged tool of consolidation and solidarity among the member states.

The conference examined the report on the situation of the other Entente Council institutions and noted the serious financial difficulties facing them, notably the Economic Community of Livestock and Meat and its sister institutions, and decided to find appropriate solutions to make them viable and efficient.

The conference was keen to express its profound gratitude to donors, especially to the United States, France, and the Netherlands, which despite the international economic crisis rocking the world, support the actions of the Entente Council. In the face of the new challenges facing the organization, the conference renewed its confidence in their continued support.

Furthermore, during the session, the conference reviewed the political problems facing the African Continent. In this respect, it deplored the persistence of numerous areas of tension, especially in Liberia, Rwanda, Angola, and Somalia, the multiplication of obstacles to the normal execution of peace operations, as well as the unrestrained and blind violence noted here and there. It also decided to do everything possible to promote peace and security in Africa to enable the people of the continent to concentrate exclusively on the priority task of economic and social development.

In its concern to devote itself more particularly to safeguarding and strengthening an atmosphere of peace, security and stability in the member states of the Entente Council—an essential condition for harmonious economic and social development—the conference expressed satisfaction with the holding in Niamey in January 1986 of the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and justice, which discussed security cooperation. In this regard, the council decided to convene a new meeting in March 1995 to examine this issue in the light of the present sociopolitical context and the new forms of crime which have appeared in the subregion.

The conference paid tribute to His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, Niger President, for the excellent results obtained by the organization during his tenure as chairman of the organization. President Gnassingbe Eyadema, was unanimously appointed chairman of the Entente Council.

After the conference, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the conference expressed sincere thanks to the Togolese President, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, to the Government and people of Togo for the warm and genuine African

welcome offered all the delegations, and for the excellent facilities put at their disposal to ensure the success of their work.

Issued in Kara, 31 October 1994.

Zaire

Burundian President Comments on First Official Visit

AB0311224694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] The official visit of Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya to Gbadolite from 1 to 2 November was marked by several private discussions with the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. After the dinner on Tuesday [1 November] evening and the breakfast on Wednesday hosted in honor of the Burundian delegation, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko again held lengthy discussions with his counterpart.

Another highlight of this visit to Zaire by the Burundian president was yesterday's visit to the Mubai hydroelectric dam, 25 km from Gbadolite. On their arrival at Mubai, a surprise awaited the two heads of state. The people of (Kwaa) gave them a spontaneous but warm reception, a mark of gratitude to President Mobutu who is the initiator of the project. At the same time, the people wanted to show their gratitude to the president of a sister country for choosing Zaire for his first official visit. After the reception, the two heads of state visited the dam where the Burundian president was thoroughly briefed on the operation of this dam. The visit ended with the signing of the visitors' book by the Burundian president to mark, of course, his visit to the place. Soon before leaving Gbadolite, the Burundian head of state explained to Sakomiba Konzo the purpose of his official visit to Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] We have come to Zaire for these three reasons. You know how young we are as head of state. We have things to learn from a man who has proven his worth in the subregion. We have also come here on account of President Mobutu's wisdom. He has always shown his interest in peace and security in the subregion. Peace and security are our main preoccupation today. Burundi, my country, has been going through a serious crisis since 21 October 1993. This crisis started with internal reasons but later got difficult to be solved this time due to external and subregional factors. I have come here to speak about it with President Mobutu who, I must say, quickly showed comprehension and willingness to help us to solve these problems.

[Sakomiba] In concrete terms, Mr. President, what do you expect from President Mobutu of Zaire in the resolution of the Burundian crisis?

[Ntibantunganya] Well, we expect from President Mobutu of Zaire—and we held lengthy talks on this—to understand us first in our dynamics in Burundi regarding the energy that we have used in facing the crisis. We also expect him to contribute ... [pauses] to help us in security matters at the level of the different factors that contribute, so to speak, to this security in both our bilateral relations and subregional cooperation. We attach a lot of importance to this.

[Sakomiba] Mr. President, all is not well in Burundi, but what is happening exactly on the ground?

[Ntibantunganya] Well, what is happening on the ground is that the Burundians began a democratic process which was apparently badly understood and during which a lot of things were not said. Certain Burundians believed that a simple involvement in the democratic process would be enough. Others experienced problems that have been accumulated for the past 30 years and even for the past 100 years for some. Others who were favored by the existing political system showed their concern. We have two contradictory realities: the concerns of the ones and the hopes of the others which brought about I would say the catastrophic situation that you know. The question today in Burundi is to redress the situation. The situation can be corrected. You know, what makes the greatness of a man, what constitutes African greatness is to be able to know one's weaknesses. That is where our force lies. In Burundi we are aware of this weakness. We have started a democratic system [words indistinct]. This ended in the catastrophe that you know. Today, we must correct this situation. [end recording]

Following this interview, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko also granted an interview to the Burundian press. The situation prevailing in your country as well as the situation in the entire subregion were discussed. Let us listen to the report by our correspondent Kibambi Bishuya:

[Begin Bishuya recording] During the interview with Burundian television journalists, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, announced that an extraordinary summit on Rwanda will be held soon. This will follow the Franco-African summit due to be held in Biarritz, France. When interviewed on his contribution to solving the Rwandan crisis, the head of state recalled that had the recommendations made at the last OAU summit in Tunis been respected and implemented, things would not have come to a head.

With regard to the holding of the first multiparty elections in Zaire, President Mobutu reiterated his fervent hope of seeing that elections are held quickly so that the people can choose their leaders and democratic institutions can be installed in the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Hutu Brothers Claim Family Massacred by Tutsi Soldiers

AB0311095194 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 2 Nov 94

[By Bryan Pearson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Muvubiro, Zaire, Nov 2 (AFP)—Two Hutus alleged Wednesday [2 November] that uniformed soldiers of the Tutsi army now in power in Rwanda massacred 36 people in a Rwandan border village, contradicting earlier reports blaming routed Hutu troops for the attack.

The two brothers claimed that troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) herded the 36, including 20 members of their family, into their father's house in the village of Rutagara and chopped them to pieces with machetes.

Still in shock, Celestin Musekura, 30, and his brother Jean, 27, told AFP that their mother, father, brothers, sisters, wives and children were among those killed.

Following the incident, the entire Hutu community of Rutagara fled across the border to this Zairean village, where they are being cared for by local banana farmers.

The pro-government Radio Rwanda in Kigali on Tuesday blamed Hutu militias who crossed the border for the killings, citing the local military commander in the Gisenyi frontier region, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kayonga.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokeswoman Lyndall Sachs said in Goma that the incident was regrettable and could affect the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda.

"It will make the decision for the refugees to repatriate even more difficult," she said. "The best solution is for the refugees to return, but in conditions of safety."

On Tuesday, before the two brothers gave their account, fleeing Rwandans charged that defeated Hutu soldiers living in Kibumba had carried out Monday's massacre and said the victims had been shot.

The brothers explained that the community, believing it safe, had returned to Rutagara just two weeks ago after three months in Kibumba refugee camp near the Zairean border town of Goma.

They had initially, he said, fled en masse to Zaire during ethnic carnage in Rwanda between April and July, when the RPF seized the capital Kigali, which left up to one million people, mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus, dead.

"Soon after we returned, the RPF soldiers came into Rutagara and said we were not to worry because they were there to provide security," Celestin Musekura said from the mud hut where he is sheltering from fierce equatorial storms.

"At about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, we heard shooting, lots of shooting," he said, explaining that he spent the night in the house of his second wife.

"The people began shouting to warn their neighbours but the RPF soldiers also joined in the shouting and caused confusion," Musekura said.

The soldiers went to five houses, including to that of the village elder, his father Cyanganzara Musekura, and forced people out, he said. "They brought everyone to my father's house and then began killing them," he added.

Too frightened to leave their houses, the villagers waited until morning to investigate the fate of those who had been rounded up.

"We found the bodies lying all over my father's house," Musekura said. "The women's breasts had been cut off, others had had cuts to their faces and legs, while some even had their eyes gouged out," he said.

The entire community fled, wearing only the clothes on their backs.

"We dare not go back," Musekura said. "The RPF will kill us. They want to prevent the refugees from returning to Rwanda."

He added that the soldiers had on Tuesday night crossed the border and threatened Zaireans who were sheltering the Rutagara Hutus.

Some 800,000 Hutus are crowded into six squalid camps near Goma, most of them reluctant to return to Rwanda until they have guarantees for their safety.

The UNHCR has adopted a neutral policy on the issue of repatriation, assisting refugees only once they have crossed the border into Rwanda.

International relief workers believe that members of the former Rwandan government, now living in exile in Goma and the more southerly Bukavu, are, through intimidation and a campaign of violence, trying deliberately to dissuade refugees, their main power base, from returning to Rwanda and its Tutsi-appointed government.

Mandela on 'Unnecessary' Concern With Afrikaans' Future

MB0311095994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2243 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 2 SAPA—Afrikaans had never been the sole preserve of whites and Afrikaners, President Nelson Mandela said in an Afrikaans speech on Wednesday [2 November] evening.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale, Mr. Mandela accepted the Pretoria Technikon's Centre for Language and Leadership Dynamics for his contribution to Afrikaans. [sentence as received]

Afrikaans had suffered an injustice because its contribution and formative influence on all South Africans had been denied.

"That there are in some Afrikaans circles so much unnecessary concern about the future of the language, must in large measure be ascribed to the unilateral claim to the language by white speakers. Apartheid politics wanted to keep the language for itself, because it would not accept Afrikaans speakers of another colour as social and political equals. I want to say here tonight—without sounding arrogant or disingenuous—that Afrikaans must rediscover itself in its totality, so that it does not have to show any fear in a situation of non-racialism and equal rights. Afrikaans must make peace with both aspects of its past so that it can approach the future with confidence." The two aspects were its colourful non-racialism and its association with oppression.

Mr. Mandela said that before he went to prison on Robben Island he had not been able to speak Afrikaans. He had not learnt it to master the language of the oppressor but because the political tradition from which he came valued the country's cultural heritage. Some of the warders had displayed a deep humanity and this had led in part to him learning the language.

Wave of 1994 Strikes Assessed as 'Unusual'

MB0211150294 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Nov 94 p 10

[Article by Erica Jankowitz]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] This year's wave of strikes is "nothing out of the ordinary," says the Labour Ministry document, Contextualising strike action in the current period, released on Sunday. But claims that 1994's strike wave is no different from previous industrial action are misleading and fail to look beyond the statistics to analyse the nuances of industrial unrest in post-election SA [South Africa].

In the first place, industrial action was often initiated and run by shop stewards and rank-and-file membership, often in defiance of union head office pleas. This has been attributed to the loss of union leadership to politics

and government and to other political and government and to other political factors—both national and regional.

COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Union] research arm, the National Labour and Economic Development Institute, attributes much of the strike action to COSATU's weakness in the post-election phase, but even this does not go far enough in analysing the recent spate of strikes.

In some cases—notably the trucker and bus blockades, many of the hospital disputes and threatened public service disruptions—the unions concerned actively attempted to get members back to work while negotiations continued. Most were unsuccessful, with strikers pursuing their own agendas and not open to persuasion by unions which had, in their eyes, lost credibility. This can be attributed partly to a growing divide between union and federation leadership on the one hand, and rank-and-file membership on the other, as the labour movement attempts to regroup for its role in the new SA. And yet, other characteristics of this year's strike round are also unusual.

Even strikes which were classified as being triggered by wage disputes often contained elements of other forms of discontent. For example, the motor assembly strike was more about industry restructuring, wage policy, education and training and eliminating anomalies between grades and employers than over a straight percentage increase on wage rates. Pick 'n Pay's prolonged dispute started off as a straight wage wrangle, but developed into a much less focused dispute over management style and worker attitudes.

Another issue which has arisen in perceived racism on the shopfloor, something which in the past was almost accepted—though never condoned—practice. For example, NUM [National Union of Trade Unions] members took on mine management this year in a series of strikes concerned with alleged racist practices, including the hoisting of workers according to job category and the non-recognition of worker competency.

Other less high-profile strikes have been about more fundamental issues, especially the perceived lack of democracy at the workplace. Workers seem to have thrown down the gauntlet to management to embark on some form of "economic democracy" now that political democracy has been won.

Government is looking at a co-determination model—a workplace forum in which workers and management will discuss crucial issues, especially those pertaining to industrial restructuring.

In the German model, on which SA's version is being closely based by those charged with the task of redrafting labour legislation, elected worker representatives negotiate non-wage issues with management in a structured forum. These works councils have had a marked effect

on reducing conflict between workers and capital and facilitated the settlement of complex issues on which consensus had to be reached.

The erosion of management prerogative is not a new phenomenon, but workers' apparent rejection of management's right to take unilateral decisions has come to the fore during 1994. In the past, unions could not rely on government support for its actions, but there is now a strong feeling that the Labour Ministry is on the side of labour. This has been borne out by Labour Minister Tito Mboweni's intervention in many strikes since his appointment in May. Mboweni says he stepped in only when it was clear that the parties could not resolve the dispute through existing channels. In the case of Pick 'n Pay, Mboweni appointed a mediator as the dispute had reached a stage at which no end seemed in sight.

In the case of the truckers, he flew to the scene to facilitate the establishment of an industrial council, a worker demand which management had ignored. Once this had been agreed, Mboweni left to give the parties an opportunity to negotiate further. When this reached deadlock and the truckers again disrupted traffic, he would not be drawn into the dispute, urging them to use the correct channels.

Criticised for intervening only in some incidents and failing to use strong-arm tactics to punish strikers whose actions affect the lives of ordinary citizens, Mboweni says each case must be treated on its individual merits with government playing a role where necessary. But he has set a precedent, and many unions have since insisted on his presence to defuse strikes.

On the thorny issue of strike statistics, it must be said that they are often inaccurate. No research institute can claim to be in touch with all strikes and simultaneously collect accurate information. As a result, raw data are massaged to take into account those strikes which have not been reported or handled by those who collect the statistics. In addition, accurate numbers of those involved and the length of the action have been difficult to ascertain.

In the past, the tendency has been to inflate strike statistics because of these factors. However, this year there may be a temptation to underplay the number working days lost to strike activity in line with the new image being projected of SA as a stable economy. The Labour Ministry has indicated it will be establishing a new statistical service to redress these problems of data collection. Government statistics in the past were regarded with scepticism because only workers covered by the Labour Relations Act were included in official figures. This eliminated public sector workers and those employed in the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] states. And then the department changed its reporting year, making it impossible to draw any meaningful comparisons.

To begin with, these new statistics will not be helpful since they will not be comparable with previous years'

data. But it is at least a start. While the 1994 strike wave has been unusual in many respects, it is unlikely that it will continue into the future as relationships improve and labour law is reformed to move industrial relations away from its current adversarial mode towards a more co-operative model. As unions find new leadership and management comes to grips with affirmative action and education and training, the mood is likely to settle. Also, the challenge of global competition, both for markets and investment, will focus minds on the search for industrial peace.

AWB Spokesman Says Secret Police Pose as CIA Agents

MB0311164094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [AWB] on Thursday [3 November] revealed details of its intelligence network and said it had infiltrated the South African Police's Criminal Information Service [CIS]. AWB spokesman Fred Rundle called a news conference in Johannesburg on Thursday to disclose "AWB actions in the past and action to be taken in the future against the South African secret police."

Mr Rundle said that during a bail application in the Johannesburg Regional Court last week policeman Capt Nico Snyman had admitted telling one of several men accused of election campaign bomb blasts, Mr Etienne le Roux, and his wife he was gathering information for the United States' Central Intelligence Agency. Mr Rundle said he had written to the director of the CIA to inform him CIS members were posing as CIA agents. "Your name and reputation are being severely damaged by unfortunate activities of the South African secret police," his letter said.

Mr Rundle said he had also sent a letter to Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi, asking him to investigate and take disciplinary action against policemen who were "seriously abusing their powers and positions against all political organisations" including the African National Congress. Mr Rundle said he had told Mr Mufamadi information on ANC operatives had been given to an AWB member recruited by the CIS, and that in a reverse situation such an action could be dangerous if the information landed in the wrong hands. "Too long have these people been chasing my people," Mr Rundle said. "We have established an intelligence unit under one of our top people. (We) operate nationally."

AWB operatives acted alone or in pairs and were "responsible only to their handlers." They had infiltrated the CIS and were getting information from "very high officers in the secret police." Mr Rundle said the police had admitted the presence of AWB operatives in their midst.

"My people have been hounded (and) lied about. We have to have counter-intelligence operations to protect ourselves.

"Exposing these people is the only way we can retaliate. Where and whenever we deem necessary we will expose those who are enemies of our people." Mr Rundle said the AWB did not object to police investigating crimes or alleged crimes, but they should not "exceed their duties." He said the AWB would enter peace talks only when senior members in jail were freed. "If our people get amnestied, some of them are generals in custody, then the generals can make a decision on what the way forward is." He said information on CIS members was being collected only so that the AWB would know who its enemies were. "We have no intention of shooting these people," he said.

Land Bill Chairman Denies Union's No Consultation Claims

MB0311133794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pietersburg Nov 3 SAPA—Restitution of Land Rights Bill working committee chairman Mr S P Holomisa on Thursday [3 November] denied claims that the bill was being pushed through parliament without proper consultation.

Mr Holomisa was commenting on a South African Agricultural Union [SAAU] statement which questioned the integrity of the government and the African National Congress for hastening publication of the bill without giving interested parties a chance to submit evidence. The bill dealing with land restitution through a land claims court and commissions was accepted by the land affairs parliamentary standing committee without hearing any submissions.

Earlier, SAAU President Boet Fourie said the government could not count on the co-operation of farmers if it did not fulfil its promise of transparency, consultation and a democratic legislative process.

In response, Mr Holomisa said the SAAU's claim was unfounded. The working committee's meetings had been open to all and the government's policy of transparency was never in question. "Nothing prevented the SAAU from attending the open sittings of the working committee on the bill. Other parties can add nothing new to what has already been said and further evidence will be a waste of time," he added.

Urgency was a consideration because land-hungry peoples' needs had to be addressed. Land owners had also asked for the bill to be finalised to remove uncertainty over their future and the effect on land values was among reasons to pass the legislation urgently.

Other parties would have the chance to make inputs or propose amendments when it was debated in parliament next Tuesday.

Transition Levy May Become Permanent Under 'New Guise'

MB0311142394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Claire Gebhardt]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's one-off transition levy is likely to bob up again next year—in a new guise. And there's a chance that, in a variety of guises, it could become a permanent feature of the tax landscape for the "supposedly" wealthy.

The speculation has arisen because of remarks by the Katz Commission chairman, Michael Katz, at a recent seminar on "Tax reform in the new South Africa" as well as at the Financial Mail Investment conference. Katz said the one-off transition levy had been a remarkably successful budgetary device which the commission had taken note of and which the financial press had missed.

"Whatever name you give a tax, it is a fiscal burden. But the benefit of the one-off tax has given us the idea to look at something else." Katz said that not only did the transition levy achieve the minister's objective of not interfering with the tax system on a permanent basis, but it was labelled and dedicated to a particular purpose.

"This increases Government's accountability, increases transparency and increases taxpayer morale because the money is going to a specific purpose with which they can identify."

Katz said the virtues of an earmarked tax which linked particular revenues with particular expenditure was that it gave the taxpayer the feeling that his money was not going into a "bottomless pit." But tax experts said yesterday that the Government was deluding itself if it thought there would be no opposition to a new "re-styled" levy. Kingfisher Finance MD [managing director] Chris Frame said there is probably about another 5 percent margin before "people vote with their feet."

Ernst & Young's Ian McKenzie said: "There's nothing to stop it coming back as a once-off 'RDP [Reconstruction Development Program] levy' or 'something else levy' because once you have a tax in place it doesn't easily go away." He said the Government should instead concentrate on lowering the tax burden to attract new foreign investment.

Frankel Pollak Vinderine economist Mike Brown said it was highly likely the levy would be reimposed in 1995 on individuals and companies with taxable income in excess of around R80,000 [rands] a year.

Official: RSA To Have World's Fastest Growing Economy Soon

MB0311145094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly Nov 3 SAPA—South Africa should emerge as the fastest

growing economy of the world in a few years, having brought about social and economic transformation, Deputy Minister of Finance Mr Alec Erwin said on Thursday [3 November]. Speaking during the second reading of the budget, he said financial and fiscal discipline should not become mere platitudes or slogans, but would be critical for South Africa to get its house in order and make resources available for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Plan].

Privatisation of state assets was inevitable and would follow soon after the completion of a thorough analysis of the assets. Reprioritising and use of resources was important to ensure that four years later the RDP would not be stopped because funds had run out. The government had a responsibility to ensure that money spent would return good value. Parastatals such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa should be restructured and brought in line with the government's new focus. Provincial governments had done a sterling job in dealing with the tremendous challenges such as merging different administrations from the previous order.

Finance Minister Urges Caution in Abolishing Rand

MB0311184194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 3 SAPA—The financial rand [finrand] could only be abolished in terms of a co-ordinated and carefully-managed policy framework, Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg said on Thursday. Addressing the Rotary Club of Signal Hill in Cape Town, he said measures which led to an increase in interest rates might undermine the government's commitment to promoting home ownership among previously dispossessed communities.

"If you disband the finrand, you declare war on speculators. We should only do it when we have the ammunition, and when we pick the battlefield." Mr Liebenberg, a former Rotarian who received the club's Paul Harris Award, said he was impressed by the new government's sincerity and desire to "do the right thing." "This government is really non-populist and committed to fiscal discipline."

However, South Africa had to promote an investor-friendly environment to overcome lingering pessimism. "Unless we ourselves become positive about our country, we are not going to grasp the opportunity presented by the peace and stability in our country. Investors won't come here until we set the pace." Mr Liebenberg said economic growth and prosperity in South Africa represented the last opportunity for Africa to also achieve economic success.

Minister: Government Given Green Light on Foreign Loans

MB0411081594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has taken a giant step towards borrowing money on international capital

markets. The minister of finance, Mr. Chris Liebenberg, says the government has been given the green light by the American Securities and Exchange Commission to offer bonds of up to 7,000 million rands on world markets. He said the maximum amount, however, would not be offered at once. An initial offering of 35 million rands would be made in the United States.

Replying to the debate on the budget in Parliament, Mr. Liebenberg said the entire structure of Parliament should be involved in controlling spending by state departments. He said other structures that should become involved include the Standing Committee on Finance, the cabinet, select committees, and members of Parliament.

Defense Minister on AWOL MK Members

MB0311075394 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Interview with Defense Minister Joe Modise, in the Cape Town studio, by SABC announcer Xoli Mazibuko, in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Newsline" program—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Mazibuko] And now I'm being joined in the studio this afternoon by the minister of defense, Mr. Joe Modise. Good afternoon and welcome to you Mr. Minister.

[Modise] Good afternoon Xoli.

[Mazibuko] Perhaps it would be wise to take you down memory lane. About two years ago in Uganda, it was a pass out parade, and part of what you said in your speech there was: Those guys were coming back as regular soldiers to form the nucleus of the new army of South Africa. In other words they are also coming in to be equals with other members of the forces, to form a force that would defend democracy. Has that dream been thwarted?

[Modise] Well, that position still (?holds), Xoli. I think you are aware of the fact that we have battled and succeeded in placing some of our officers in very senior positions. Here I have General ...Lieutenant General Nyanda, Lieutenant General Moloi, and others in very senior positions, and I think it was never expected in this country that people coming from nonstatutory forces would occupy those positions in the present South African National Defense Force. So that's an indication that we are committed on this equality. Here I'm talking about generals. There are brigadiers already placed, also placed, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, up to the ordinary soldier. This process is continuing.

[Mazibuko] How does your ministry understand this backlash from the cadres?

[Modise] Well its understandable Xoli because the process also took a long time to take off and that was a major grievance. There has also been problems around the

question of payment once people are placed and this still holds and I think the whole blame is attributed to the Public Service Commission. Our officers, they come in as captains, majors, lieutenant colonels, up to colonels. They are all started at the lowest notch, irrespective of how long the man has served, how long has he been in that position that he is holding. That is not considered. A man's ability is also not considered. It is taken for granted that he is a new man and he must start at the bottom of this rung.

[Mazibuko] But that is your job Mr. Minister to push the policy that you think—it should be integration and not absorption.

[Modise] No, it's not absorption that we are talking about. Here we are talking about discrimination. The integration process is still on course and it has not started. We have started here with placing people. These are people who are being placed into statutory forces so that the integration process will start in earnest. When the integration process begins even the South African ...the former South African National Defense Force, [as heard] the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states forces, will also go through the process of integration.

[Mazibuko] So what are we saying here in brief Mr. Minister, that integration has hardly begun? Is that the phrase?

[Modise] No, no, no it has not. We are actually, let me say that it has started on a small scale because we have got the General Nyanda's of this world as acting chief of staff of the entire defense force. On a small scale it has started but I think the key problem is the placement of the nonstatutory forces so that when the integration takes place it then affects everybody on the same level.

[Mazibuko] So in other words you are not really worried about what is happening on the ground in terms of the other people pulling out and now it's the second time that they are going AWOL.

[Modise] I am very worried about that. I mean there is no responsible minister who will not be concerned about this, and what you must also not overlook is the fact that some of those people assisted, helped to get the country to where it is today. They fought for their democracy. They made sacrifices so it is hurting and sad that some of them must find themselves entangled in this kind of problem. We are very concerned about the process and about what is happening but of course also things must be done properly. They must be done through proper structures. We did say...We have often said that these young people have got grievances. The president has also said so. Those grievances are being addressed but naturally for us to begin to address those grievances effectively there must be cooperation also from the forces themselves.

[Mazibuko] So, so far what would you say you have addressed in such a way that they too can be able to be convinced that they need to be back at the base?

[Modise] We have looked through the whole process of this placement board placing our people. We have looked into this placement board. It has been restructured. Naturally I have been interacting behind the scenes with the people who are dealing with this process of placing our people, and naturally I think that this is the best way of dealing with it because we do have a problem here, and I don't think we will solve that problem through the newspapers or the television screens. I think we are more effective working behind the scenes and pushing and ensuring that this process is on course. From the new process that has been worked out, the new strategy, it has become very clear that this process, the possibility of speeding up this process is very real, and I think over the past few days quite a number of people have been placed, and if we didn't have this walkout which disrupted the entire process, I want to believe and this is the assurance that I've got from those who have planned and prepared this process, that two weeks or three weeks from now at least the first group at Wallmannstal would have been cleared, together with a few who have come from the second intake, and let me also add Xoli, that this process is not left to the South African, the former South African Defense Force, former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and TBVC states, including APLA [African People's Liberation Army]. It's not left to them alone. The British are also involved.

[Mazibuko] Okay, let's just understand this: What about the fact that somewhere along the line then they would say only white army officers are in charge of the process at this stage. Is that what you say you are addressing now?

[Modise] This might have been the situation in the minds of many of our young people but let us just address the problem of the integration process itself. At the head of this process the chairperson of the integration process is a man from the nonstatutory forces, it's Lieutenant General Nyanda, and then below him we've got what we call the placement board and there is also the preselection group. There are MK men on all those bodies, there are also SADF [South African Defense Force] men on those bodies. [Name indistinct] is also adjudicating and also involved in that process and of late forces from the TBVC states are also involved in this process, so it's not just left to the former South African Defense Force. Here it's a whole group of people coming from the various forces, participating in this process. Yes, if they are... if they allow themselves to be dominated by others in the process they have to be blamed for that. We have also begun to address this because we have had complaints also from some of our people that some of our people who are on those boards and in the preselection are rather meek and they are not playing an active role, they are not making an input which inspires confidence amongst our people about the process. We have given instructions that these people be rotated, that we shouldn't keep the same people there all the same and people who are not pulling their weight in the process

must be removed and replaced by people who will definitely make a meaningful input, because we are concerned about the process. We would like this process to succeed and this is one of the main briefs that the defense force has. When the commander in chief gave us our brief, the major brief was defense of this country. The second major brief was the integration process.

[Mazibuko] Okay, in brief perhaps, what steps now are you going to take. Let's look at the practicalities. Some guys are out there in the field. They don't want to come back. They say you are not addressing the grievances. What are you going to be doing practically?

[Modise] We have been...I have been working very hard, like I've said, together with those who work with me in the ministry behind the scenes to resolve this problem. We've been in all those committees. We have also gone down to Wallmannstal. I have spent a number of days in Wallmannstal and I think this whole week I have been there trying to get the process on course, but then to be in the defense force also requires a certain amount of responsibility from the individual soldier, because that soldier is going to be entrusted with the security of the nation and the defense of our country. They are going to secure the lives of our people, so certain...I mean discipline is demanded from them, and also cooperation is also required from them. There are those who have disrupted the process once more, who have walked out of the camps. I have held a press conference this morning where I've made it very clear that these people must return to the camp, especially those that have left without permission. I have given them until Sunday to be back.

[Mazibuko] And if they are not back?

[Modise] Those who do not come back, who refuse to cooperate, are placing themselves outside the defense force. Not so long ago the president has ordered those that have left and kept away without permission to come back to the camp, and those who failed to come back to the camp on the date that was set aside for them to be back, would actually be placing themselves outside the defense force by their action, and he has made it very clear to all of us who were at Wallmannstal, including the command structures there, that those who are not going

to obey these instructions, will find themselves outside the defense force. I repeated this morning, that those who have not complied with the president's orders are no longer members of the South African National Defense Force. I have given these a chance because this defiance comes immediately after the president has addressed them and has also instructed them to be disciplined and to work through the established military channels. Many of them have walked out again without permission. I have given them until Sunday.

[Mazibuko] Okay, finally Mr. Minister. Let me see if we can get this right. When are we going to say this thing has come to a dead end? Next week? After Sunday? What do we say within time frames?

[Modise] We are saying after Sunday, Monday when the roll call is taken in Wallmannstal, those who are not in the camp will have placed themselves outside the South African National Defense Force by their actions.

[Mazibuko] Okay Mr. Minister, thank you very much for talking to us.

[Modise] Thank you Xoli.

Armcor Wants Weapons Dealing Inquiry Kept Secret

MB0311164494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA—Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] on Thursday [3 November] asked that the Cameron Commission of inquiry into its deals be held in camera to save partners from embarrassment, SABC Radio News reported. The commission's brief includes a controversial Middle East arms deal involving a large number of automatic rifles and ammunition which were eventually returned to South Africa.

Armcor's representative at the commission, Mr Stefan van Nieuwenhuizen, said outspoken supporters of the arms embargo against South Africa would be embarrassed if it became known they had in fact had arms deals with South Africa. He said the decision about whether this information should be disclosed should be taken by government and not the commission.

Angola

Council of Ministers Approves Lusaka Protocol

MB0311154794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Council of Ministers today examined the Lusaka Protocol and the government's economic readjustment program. Council of Ministers secretary Carlos Feijo explains:

[Begin Feijo recording] The Council of Ministers today examined and approved the Lusaka Protocol, which was initiated by the negotiators. The protocol now will be submitted to the National Assembly for final approval before its signing. The Council of Ministers also examined the government's economic readjustment program and approved a draft law on public enterprises that will be submitted to the National Assembly for its approval. [end recording]

UNITA: Continued Offensive May Jeopardize Peace Accord

MB0311213894 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 3 Nov 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Lusaka, Zambia, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation to the peace talks has formally reacted to military developments in Angola. UNITA spokesman Marcial Dalakala warned that continuing the government offensive in Soyo and Huambo threatens the implementation of the pledges made in Lusaka:

[Begin Dalakala recording] UNITA, through its Political Commission Standing Committee, is positively committed to the process. It warned, however, that the offensive military actions carried out by the government against Huambo and Soyo constitute factors that could hinder or nullify the execution of the next steps contained in the protocol. [end recording]

Marcial Dalakala also outlined in detail the alleged operations on the battlefield, particularly with regard to the movement of government troops in the Huambo region. He then read point by point the communique issued by the UNITA negotiating team in Lusaka:

[Begin Dalakala recording] 1. UNITA would like to repudiate the resumption of the massacre of people in the ongoing military offensive by government forces and South African mercenaries.

2. It would like to call on President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his capacity as the Angolan Armed Forces' commander in chief, to react positively, publicly, and immediately to the UN appeals for the cessation of hostilities in the country following the initialing of the Lusaka Protocol.

3. It would like to warn the president of the Republic and the Angolan Government that the continuation of the

offensive after the Lusaka Protocol's signing on 31 October threatens the implementation of the pledges made.

4. It would like to call on the international community to continue with all the means at its disposal to dissuade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the government of the Republic of Angola from the current military options that are only aimed at prolonging the war and the Angolan people's suffering.

5. It would like to remind the Angolan people and the international community that, at their request, UNITA declared a unilateral cease-fire on 20 September 1993 that was never reciprocated by government forces.

6. It would like to totally, unconditionally, and unequivocally express its solidarity with the stands adopted by the UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee. [end recording]

MPLA Attacks on Jamba, Lunda Sul Areas Viewed

MB0411083694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] general government for the southeastern region has issued a report saying that Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] chieftain is hell-bent on total war and, to that end, he is using both his army and air force. That source added that UNITA-controlled areas in Cuando Cubango Province have been overflowed by MPLA-PT fighter aircraft over the last few days. On 3 November, those aircraft bombed the Nova Aurora Orthopedic Center, on the outskirts of Jamba.

That source reported that a number of patients at the hospital were wounded during yesterday's air attack, adding that nothing worse happened because the UNITA forces used their antiaircraft weapons to defend the area.

Meanwhile, the general government of Jamba, the bastion of resistance in Angola, reacted to yesterday's incident by calling on the UN delegation to persuade the MPLA-PT regime in Luanda to stop carrying out air attacks on civilian targets. It also said that the United Nations has the duty to demand that Luanda respect the Lusaka Protocol. It also warned the United Nations that such air attacks could have serious implications both for the Angolan peace process and for emergency humanitarian aid operations.

In another development, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff announced yesterday that South African mercenaries are directly involved in the MPLA-PT's air operations against UNITA-controlled areas in southeastern Angola. That source said the mercenaries are piloting King Air reconnaissance aircraft.

That source also said that the FALA General Staff has proof to back its accusations. [passage omitted]

The patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces put to flight the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] 39th Brigade, which tried to take Lunda Sul Province's Cacao District two days ago. The Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel learned this from a military source in the region. That FAPLA brigade included South African and Katangese mercenaries, and it was backed by armored cars and combat aircraft, but the FALA forces prevented it from achieving its bloodthirsty aims in the areas of Mona Quimundo and [name indistinct]. Our source reports that more than 10 FAPLA soldiers were killed and one BMP-2 armored car was destroyed during the fighting. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Election Returns in Gaza, Inhambane, Elsewhere

MB0311121694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Reports from Sofala Province say that voting process data from the province's 13 districts, including the city of Beira, is already being fed into computers at the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat [STAE] office in Sofala. We were unable to get any information from the Provincial Elections Commission concerning election results. [passage omitted]

Reports from Gaza Province say that partial results came in last night from Chibuto, Bilene, and Massangena, the only three districts for which there were no results yet. Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party are well ahead in all those districts. In Bilene District, with 59,914 registered voters, 50,134 cast their ballots. Of those, 38,693 voted for Joaquim Chissano, 495 for Maximo Dias, presidential candidate for the Patriotic Alliance [AP, including the Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party and the Patriotic Action Front] and 490 for Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader. In the legislative elections, 30,836 voted for Frelimo; 3,180 for the Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party], and 899 for Renamo.

A total of 63,370 citizens had registered as voters in the Chibuto District. A total of 52,383 valid votes were recorded, of which 50,817 went to Chissano, 439 to AP presidential candidate Maximo Dias, and 199 to Dhlakama. In the legislative elections, Frelimo picked up 38,771 votes, the UD coalition got 3,691, and Renamo 1,166.

Massangena District had 6,057 registered voters. Of those, 5,026 picked Joaquim Chissano, 57 chose Maximo Dias, while Afonso Dhlakama and Wehla Ripua, leader of the Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo], both got 47 votes. In the legislative elections, 4,019 people voted for Frelimo, 339 for the UD, 104 for

the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party [Fumo-PCD], 89 for the AP, and 78 for Renamo. [passage omitted]

Reports from Inhambane Province say that the STAE office in the province is working on the data for the announcement of the final result. For that reason, it is not possible for us to produce definitive or approximate figures. It can be said with some certainty, however, that Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party scored a large victory in the Inhambane Province electoral region. [passage omitted]

In Massingao District, after the vote had been counted at 87 of its polling stations, Chissano was ahead with 43,655 votes to Dhlakama's 5,158. In the legislative elections, Frelimo had scored 28,031 votes to the UD coalition's 9,551. Renamo had picked up 6,126 votes. It is worth noting that Massingao is Inhambane Province's most populous district.

Joaquim Chissano is also out in front in the presidential elections. He has had 21,278 votes and Dhlakama is coming in second with 9,359. In the legislative elections, Frelimo is ahead with 14,749 votes to Renamo's 10,720, and the UD's 2,888. Reports are that the situation is very calm in the province. [passage omitted]

Reports from Tete Province indicate that Renamo is ahead with 98,310 votes. Frelimo is coming in second with 62,214 votes. Those votes have come from the provincial capital and Cahora Bassa, Sangano, Chiuta, Maravi, Changara, Angonia, and Mutarara Districts. The latest reports say the final count in Mutarara District is that Afonso Dhlakama is ahead with 24,422 and Renamo with 25,566 votes. Chissano and Frelimo are coming second with 5,132 and 6,537 votes, respectively. Carlos Reis, Mozambican National Union [Unamo] presidential candidate, is third with 1,026 votes. The UD is third in the legislative elections with 751 votes.

Reports last night indicated that votes still had to be counted at four polling station tables in Sangano. Then, Chissano and Frelimo were in the lead with 4,897 and 3,979 votes, respectively. That situation has changed and now Dhlakama has surged ahead with 12,795 votes to Chissano's 5,893. Pademo leader Wehla Ripua comes next with 1,180 votes. In the legislative elections, Renamo is ahead today with 15,437 votes. The Frelimo Party managed a total of 4,666 votes. As always, the UD coalition was third with 926 votes.

Indications are that Chissano and Frelimo won in the provincial capital, but a different picture appears to be emerging in the districts. Even though not all votes have been counted yet, reports from Angonia say it is clear that Dhlakama and Renamo have won there. There was a considerable gap between the votes they picked up and those Chissano and Frelimo managed to get. Voters also preferred Dhlakama and Renamo in Chiuta, Maravi, Sangano, and Mutarara, but reports so far indicate that Chissano and Frelimo are in front in Cahora Bassa and Changara Districts.

Reports from Niassa Province say that the results of seven polling station tables are still awaited. In the presidential elections, Joaquim Chissano is in the lead in Cuamba District, Niassa Province's most populous area. Chissano has taken 22,162 votes from 43 of the 51 polling stations that had been set up in the area. In the legislative elections, Frelimo is also ahead in Cuamba with 17,865 votes to Renamo's 4,852. Dhlakama managed 4,107 votes. A total of 29,051 valid votes were counted in Cuamba. [passage omitted]

In Lichinga, the capital of Niassa Province, Chissano has an estimated 30 percent advantage over Dhlakama. In the legislative elections, Frelimo has a 27 percent advantage over Renamo. These are preliminary results and they may be wrong.

Chissano is also ahead in Lago District with some 2,437 votes. Dhlakama is coming in second with 1,155. In the legislative elections, Frelimo is ahead with 2,076 votes to Renamo's 1,630.

Chissano is also enjoying the upper hand in Niassa Province's southern Mandimba District. Reports from the area say he has picked up 10,965 votes to Dhlakama's 2,071. The Frelimo Party is ahead with 8,219 votes and Renamo is lying second with 6,365 votes. [passage omitted]

Reports from Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado Province, say that provisional unofficial results reaching the Radio Mozambique news desk there show a comfortable win for Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party. A total of 32,579 voters cast their ballots in Macomia District. Presidential candidate Joaquim Chissano picked up 20,042 votes. Dhlakama did not fare better than 5,111 votes. Pademo leader Wehia Ripua, who has been doing surprisingly well, managed 477. In the legislative elections, Frelimo collected 16,548 votes to Renamo's 5,173. The UD coalition is coming in third with 1,230 votes. [passage omitted]

Chissano and Frelimo also had the better of the vote in central Ancuabe District. Chissano picked up 22,533 votes to Afonso Dhlakama's 5905. Wehia Ripua and Maximo Dias came third and fourth with 809 and 471 votes, respectively. In the legislative elections, Frelimo had 18,036 votes and Renamo only managed 6,370. The UD and AP coalitions scored 1,889 and 480 votes, respectively. A total of 35,168 people cast their ballots in that district. [passage omitted]

Reports from Namuno, Chiure, Quissanga, Ibo, Mocimboa da Praia, Pemba-Metuge, and the city of Pemba yesterday indicated that Chissano had had 133,035 votes to Afonso Dhlakama's 40,891. In the legislative elections, Frelimo posted 116,666 votes to Renamo's 48,130. [passage omitted]

Reports from Nampula Province say that Afonso Dhlakama is in the lead with 42 percent, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 40 percent of the vote. An estimated 700,000 votes have been counted so far. At least another 500,000 votes are likely to have been counted by this evening. In the legislative elections, Renamo has 40 percent to Frelimo's 38 percent of the vote. A total of 680,000 legislative ballots have been counted so far.

Reports indicate that Joaquim Chissano has managed 61,524 votes in the provincial capital so far. Dhlakama has had 49,720 votes. In that city, Renamo has taken 51,933 to Frelimo's 50,691.

In Malema District, Dhlakama only managed 5,339 votes to Chissano's 34,689. Likewise, Renamo scored 5,567 votes to Frelimo's 26,681. This picture confirms that the Nampula hinterland is likely to be more fertile ground for Joaquim Chissano and the ruling party. The hinterland has more than 900,000 registered voters. [passage omitted]

MEDIAFAX Views Voting Figures; Chissano Likely Winner

*MB0411060094 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
4 Nov 94 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] Everything looks to be settled in the presidential elections: Chissano is leading and there would not appear to be the need for a second round. Meanwhile, the legislative elections are still quite open: both the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] are still in with a chance.

Presidential Elections

Province	% Counted	Chissano	%	Dhlakama	%
Cabo Delgado	82.37	312,287	66.73	81,148	17.34
Gaza	79.26	299,161	94.74	5,097	1.61
Inhambane	72.44	262,145	76.75	30,054	8.80
Manica	68.31	81,151	36.87	107,029	48.63
Maputo	87.35	263,778	91.26	18,427	6.38
Maputo City	73.61	293,983	86.98	28,343	8.39
Nampula	63.85	350,235	40.16	381,573	43.76
Niassa	65.96	108,510	58.23	52,375	28.11
Sofala	67.53	73,324	20.48	231,799	64.76
Tete	68.57	119,105	43.72	104,636	38.41
Zambezia	48.10	238,460	40.10	257,060	43.23

Legislative Elections					
Province	% Counted	Frelimo	%	Renamo	%
Cabo Delgado	—	251,538	61.29	92,866	22.63
Gaza	—	254,255	83.59	4,976	1.64
Inhamitanga	—	185,614	54.72	30,054	8.80
Manica	—	61,997	29.54	117,347	55.91
Maputo	—	199,847	77.37	18,818	7.29
Maputo City	—	257,612	76.22	28,507	8.43
Nampula	—	281,985	33.36	415,176	49.12
Niassa	—	86,158	49.26	61,432	35.12
Sofala	—	63,434	18.70	226,162	66.67
Tete	—	88,587	34.08	115,547	44.45
Zambezia	—	10,395	44.69	8,990	38.65

Registered voters: 6,362,061; Valid ballots: Presidential (4,255,799) Legislative (3,502,541); Total votes for Chissano—2,402,139; Total votes for Dhlakama—1,297,541; Total votes for Frelimo —1,741,222; Total votes for Renamo—1,123,515; General percentages: Chissano—56.44; Dhlakama—30.49; Frelimo —49.72;

Renamo —32.08 Source: Frelimo (apparently none of the other parties has set up a system to collect and issue vote figures)

UD Leaves Opposition Group in 'Interest of Peace'

MB0411092694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] announced this morning that it was withdrawing from the group of parties which have reported alleged voting process irregularities. UD Secretary General Antonio Palange telephoned Radio Mozambique from Quelimane this morning to say that the UD is pulling out of that group in the interest of peace and progress for the Mozambican people.

The UD secretary general added that the UD representative's signature on the document which the group sent to the National Elections Commission [CNE] should no longer be regarded as valid. The document's signatories have alleged that last week's elections were neither free, nor fair, nor yet transparent.

Nigeria

Doctors Warn Abacha Over Health of Detainees

AB0311150094 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT
3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Nov 3 (AFP)—Nigerian Doctors have warned military leader General Sani Abacha over what they describe as the deteriorating health of several political detainees and the need to give them access to appropriate medical care.

In a letter seen by AFP, the Doctors of the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) signalled the plight of leaders including Anthony Enahoro, 71, a pro-democracy activist and former minister of information, Ken Saro-Wiwa, a writer and a minority rights campaigner, Chief Frank Kokori, former National Secretary of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas, and Prince Ademola Adeniji-Adele, former head of a Lagos municipal council and a political associate of the jailed Chief Moshood Abiola.

In the letter the NMA said that reports on all these detainees, without exception, had been "unsettling." It asked to be allowed to send experts to examine the detainees in order to assess their state of health.

Last Monday the NMA expressed alarm over an alleged plan by the government to transfer, by road, Chief Moshood Abiola from his prison cell in Abuja to another prison in Gashua, in the hot and desertic north-eastern Yobe state. The distance between Abuja and Gashua is about 1,000 km (620 miles). Such a journey could cause Abiola permanent neurological damage on Abiola, the NMA said.

Abiola is being held on treason charges for declaring himself president and commander-in-chief of Nigeria's armed forces on the basis of last year 12 June presidential election, which he was widely believed to have won. The election was annulled by the military leadership.

Government Prevents Soyinka From Leaving Country

AB0411092994 Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT
4 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Nov 4 (AFP)—Nigerian security agents have prevented Nobel prize-winning writer Wole Soyinka from leaving the country to attend an international writers' conference in France, sources said Friday [4 November].

Security agents late Thursday seized UN travel documents from Soyinka as he tried to fly to Paris aboard an Air France flight, the sources added.

In late October Soyinka, 60, was named a goodwill ambassador by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), qualifying him for UN documents to travel around the world. The writer told AFP he had recently received these travel papers.

Soyinka, a fierce critic of the ruling military junta, was to have attended the three-day writers' conference, which opens Friday in the northeastern French city of Strasbourg.

The 60-year-old writer, who became the first African Nobel literature laureate in 1986, had his Nigerian passport by Nigerian military authorities last September. [sentenced as received]

Central Bank Releases State Revenue Figures

AB0311203094 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 95.869 billion naira was collected as revenue by the Federal Government as of June of this year. Figures released by the Central Bank show that the amount comprised earnings from oil and non-oil sectors, including value-added tax. This shows an increase of more than 10 percent over what was collected in the first half of last year.

The Central Bank, however, said the amount was lower than the proportionate budget estimate of 120.35 billion naira expected as revenue for the first half of this year.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

8 Nov 94

